Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 38 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, January 25, 1794. [Whole No. 496.]

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 25, 1794.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Ashes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	134	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	100	1 0
——Coniac	130	140
Braziletto, pr. ton.		50
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.		2 67
Ditto, pilot		5
Ditto, small water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 74
Ditto pr. barrel,		6
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	10	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.		10 67
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2
Beef, Boston, per barrel		10 11
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Fresh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		25
——in kegs	15	18
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		48
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		18
——Mould, tallow		16
——Dipped		14
Cheese, English, pr. lb.		25
—— Country	10	12
Chocolate	16	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	11
Coffee pr. lb.		16
Coal pr. bushel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	9	10
Cotton pr. lb.	27	37
Currants		12
Duck, Russia, pr. piece		14
——Ravens		11
Dutch sail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		50
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxseed pr. bush.	80	90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		6
——Common,		5 67
——Bur middlings, best		5
——Meal, Indian		2 52
——ditto Rye,		2 67
——Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	1 40	1 67
Fustic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. case,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	80	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		12
Ditto, common		8
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		20
Ginseng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. bush	100	1 10
——Rye		70
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		56
——Barley	1	1 10
——Best shelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per bush.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	160	150
American, pr. lb.	5	7
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	
Hops		13
Hogshead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.		1 67
——Carolina	1	1 80
Irons, sad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		81 66
——Pig		25
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		100 33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.		12
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, foal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,		7
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.		9
——second quality		4
Madder, best pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Mast spars ditto	33	
Molasses pr. gall.	33	41
Mustard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.		55
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr case		50
——Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box		10 5
——Ditto baskets, 12 bottles		10
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train per barrel		10 51
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. cask,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.		1 81
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		15
——Lower county		12
——Carolina		10
Pease, Albany pr. bushel		1
Pepper, pr. lb.		40
Pimento		18
Raisins, best, pr. keg		7
Ditto pr. jar		3 33
Ditto pr. box		3 33
Rice pr. cwt.		3 20
Rosin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 16
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		60
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Sassafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——English, blistered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 38
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Castile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sailcloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,		40
——Boston, No. I. ditto		36
——No. II.		35
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		21
——Loaf, single refined		22
——Ditto, double do.		33
——Havannah, white	12	14
——Ditto, brown,	10	11
——Muscovado, pr. cwt.	9	12
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		27
Salt, Allum pr. bushel		80
——Liverpool		100
——Cadiz		80
——Lisbon		80
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		20
Ditto Live Oak,		22
Ditto red cedar, per foot	37	45
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	6 50	6
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogshead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece		4 67
—— Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fishers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Musk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2
Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb.		4 33
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eastern-shore	2	2 93
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyson skin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigrease pr. lb.		60
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varnish, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Lisbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 sterl.	466
—— at 60 days	463
—— at 90 days	461
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	42
—— 90 days,	40
Government bills, drawn at 10 days sight, at 42c per guilder.	

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ACCOUNT OF THE FACTORY AT PATERSON, NEW-JERSEY.

Letter to a gentleman in this City.

Paterson, January 16, 1794.

DEAR SIR,

In answer to your enquiry respecting the present situation of the Factory here, and the progress made in constructing the *cotton-mill*, for water spinning, and the *canal* designed to bring the water on the wheel, &c. I have to observe to you, that the cotton-mill is now under cover—the inside carpenter work nearly compleated—the large water-wheel is finished—and that every part of the building (to accommodate *eight drums* that turn 768 spindles, together with all the necessary machinery for preparing the cotton for spinning) may be calculated on, as out of hand by the first of May. At *that period two drums* may be safely calculated on as ready for work; and that the remaining six drums, will be got ready for use, as fast as children can be taught to perform the working them to advantage.

The mill and machinery necessary for *commencing spinning by water*, may therefore safely be calculated on as ready for being pnt in operation by May day. As to the *Canal*, the part on the rock, designed to take the water from the natural bed of the river, is finished, and the flood gates erected, so as entirely to command the waters of the Passaick, in the summer season. The dam across the gully, below the rock, is also finished;—and the canal from thence to the mill is in such a state of forwardness as to justify very sanguine expectations of its being compleated in all April; should the spring prove favorable for working abroad. At any rate, there seems no reason to doubt, but that the mill will be in work, with 200 spindles, in all the month of May—and still less reason to doubt of the machinery's being constructed on the most approved plan; as the carding, drawing and roving machines, for preparing cotton for *water* spinning, are now actually at work, by means of *two horses*;—the rovings they make are spun into excellent yarns on mules—of which two are in constant work for account of the Society. There can therefore be no reason to doubt the knowledge or abilities of Mr. M. who superintended this Branch. He has heretofore labored under great embarrassments for want of able mechanics; but these difficulties are daily lessening; as well from the arrival of mechanics and machine-makers from Europe, as from those formerly employed by him, having now made themselves masters of the different branches in which he has instructed them. The completing the machinery for the mill is therefore rendered easy and sure; there can be no doubt of having the best of machines ready as fast as hands can be taught to work them. The work which this mill is calculated to turn out, weekly, will justify the most sanguine expectations that those manufacturers who are daily flocking to this free country from the despotism of Europe, will consider *Paterson* as the most eligible place for them to commence business a new—that the manufactures of cotton goods of different kinds, made by private adventurers, on their own accounts, will furnish a ready market for all the yarns made at the factory. This, with the command of water which the society will have secured by means of their canal and dam, and the great number of mill seats which they may calculate to sell, must induce manufacturers of every discription to fix themselves here in preference to any other part of the continent. The sales of house lots will be encreased, and the funds of the society for active operations thereby augmented; and the expectations which the public seem to have formed from fixing the factory here in some measure realised.

To convince you this is not all *ideal*, I can assure you that a number of printers, &c. who have lately arrived on this continent from England and Ireland, have formed themselves into a company, for the purpose of bleaching and printing calicoes and chintz here—and are actually at work with two tables. They perform every part of the work themselves—such as drawing, cutting, printing, bleaching, &c. They expect to go very largely into this business in the spring. Another company have commenced the manufacture of Heavy Cotton Goods—and a third company are forming for the manufacturing of Hosery on an extensive scale; suitable buildings being already erected on the lands of the society to accommodate them. Should these succeed, it will hold out additional inducements to other adventurers to fix themselves here; and thereby greatly promote the views of the stockholders; as well as augment their funds, extend their operations and encrease their interest*—That this may be the desirable issue of the business, is the ardent wish of

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant.

P. S. Sundry house lots have been already sold, and valuable buildings erected on them. It is expected that many applications for house lots will be made next spring—and that the building of houses on private account will rapidly increase.

* *The whole is under the management of Mr. COLT, a gentleman every way qualified for the business, and who answers the most sanguine expectations of the Directors—and I am convinced that the business will have every advantage, from his assiduity and care, of an individual's concern.*

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22.

We are extremely happy to inform the public, that the Amboy passage boat, which left this city the 26th of December last, and which was said to have been lost on Long-Island, was, after having been eleven days at sea, drove into Martha's Vineyard, after experiencing the greatest imaginable distress, both for the want of provisions, as well as from bad weather, which obliged them to cut away her mast. The lives of all, however, (one child excepted) have been providentially preserved.——This grateful intelligence comes by Captain White, from St. Thomas's, who put in at Martha's Vineyard, in distress, for want of provisions—He bro't with him all the passengers of the Amboy boat.

Pennsylvania Hospital 1st Mo. 15.

THE Contributors are requested to meet at the Hospital on 3d day the 28th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to examine a ground plan, with several estimates of the buildings, which are proposed to be extended to accommodate a greater number of Lunatic Patients, and for other uses. Also to determine the propriety of building the ensuing season.

By order of a board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

N. B. The Printers of the News-Papers in this City, will oblige the Contributors, by inserting the above Advertisement.

☞ *The Subscriptions for this Paper are rapidly encreasing. Upwards of Five Hundred are struck off daily.*

Advertising favors from the friends and patrons of the Publication, are respectfully solicited.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House,

and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 16.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the commercial intercourse of this country, with foreign nations.

Mr. Nicholas's observations concluded.

HAVING shewn, that the actual state of our commerce is by no means the most beneficial, as far as navigation is concerned, I will proceed to consider the benefits derived from the consumption of those European manufactures, which form the principal part of the stores of American —and here it may safely be said, that national policy by no means justifies the almost exclusive preference, given to those of Great Britain. It is not always true, that the commodity which is bought for least money is the best bargain, for the means of payment form an important consideration in all traffick, and accommodations in it, may more than counterbalance an inequality of price. If one man will receive an article in exchange which you can sell to no other, it will certainly be a saving to deal with him, at a high advance on his property. If there are countries which would become great consumers of American produce, on the terms of reciprocal consumption, and we find a difficulty, as is often the case, in vending that produce, is it not of great national importance to excite those acts, which are to become the foundation of the connection, even if in the first instance, it is to be attended with inconvenience and loss. France may be made a connection of this sort; she is at this time, almost if not quite, on a footing with Great Britain in the consumption of American products, and every hand which shall receive employment from us, will add to her wants. We are told that it is of no less importance to us, to find a country which can supply us advantageously, than one which will consume our productions, and that as commerce is no longer carried on by barter, it is no less beneficial, to sell in one country and buy in another, than if we could compleat the exchange in the same country. This might be true if your production was limited, and the demand for it certain, but with a greatly improving agriculture, and some risque in our markets, the object is important. Great Britain being the factory of those things which would make her most dependent on the agricultural interest, and the national wealth being probably at the greatest height, there is no expectation that her consumption will encrease. On the other hand, as labour is now to receive its direction in France, to the manufacturing arts so far as concerns America, you will take from the agricultural strength, a large class of people, and by that means create a dependance on you, at least to the amount of their own consumption, and the wealth you will diffuse, will give ability to thousands who are now too poor to bid for your commodities. Nor is it probable, that you will purchase this important benefit, on very disadvantageous terms, for it is agreed on all hands, that many important arts are well understood there, & that labour, which forms the principal part of the cost of most articles, is considerably cheaper in France, than in England.

Another very important operation, of a discrimination in favor of France, will be that by encouraging liberal industry, you may put an end to some practices, which in the existing state of consumption greatly depreciates our commodities, I mean the public provision made in granaries, and the supply from them in times of scarcity which destroy the competition that raises every thing to its just value. Different consequences have been foretold, as likely to result from those measures, to which I shall give a short examination. We are told that the preference long since given by our laws, has been equal to a prohibition of British vessels, and that to the extent to which it has gone, the best effects have been produced. To secure this operation from a recent attack, and at the same time to extend it to some branches of trade, to which its principle would equally extend, is the object of the marine resolutions. We have no reason to apprehend bad consequences, from an action which has hitherto had good consequences. As to the increased duties on manufactures, I think the prospect in no way threatening, for if there should be found no country to supply our wants on better terms, the diminution of consumption will be only in proportion to the duty.—This can be by no means alarming, considered as the worst consequence of the measure to men with whom the impost is the favourite mode of collecting the revenue, at a time when the public wants are equal to any possible produce. If there shall be found a competitor with Great-Britain for our consumption, the great object will be attained, as it must be accompanied by a corresponding consumption of American productions. But we are told that there will be a conflict of commercial regulations between this country and Great Britain, and that the consequence will be, the loss of the market she affords us. The probable consequences of such a conflict will best determine whether it is to be expected, as it will commence on her part as well as ours, with a view to consequences. The danger which she can alone apprehend, is the loss of the market for her manufactures, and to obviate this, it would be absurd to widen the breach between us, as that would tend in a direct proportion, to the establishment of unfriendly habits and manufactures, either here or in other countries, which would rival her own. If however, the ultimate advantage would justify such measures, the immediate distress of her people, would forbid it. The American trade must be the means of distributing bread to several hundred thousand persons whose occupation would be wholly ended with the trade, and the government is by no means in a situation to bear their discontent.

Their navigation and manufactures draw many important ingredients from America which would be lost to them. The creditors of the people of America to an immense amount would be deprived of the remittances which depend on a friendly intercourse. On the whole it would add to the disorders of the government among those who, perhaps, have heretofore contributed to its support, without gratifying any thing but an arrogant resentment: but we are told that our own citizens would be equal sufferers and are more to be injured by being stopped in a career of rapid improvement: it will be hard to anticipate any real misfortune to America, in such a contest, unless the temporary loss of indulgencies which are by no means necessary, can be so called. The consumption of Great-Britain is, according to the most friendly calculation not more than one third of our purchases from her, and therefore the national wealth, independent of the gratification of our appetites, will receive an immense addition and a vast fund will be procured to make lasting and valuable improvements which would be degraded by comparison with the gewgaws of a day. It is to be remarked, that the diminution of our exports would be divided among large classes of people, and in all cases forms a deduction from the annual income rather than a total loss: this will result from the various objects of American industry and the division of the markets of its produce, This forms an important difference between America and Great-Britain, in an estimate of the effects of a rupture between the two countries. In my opinion the habits of the southern states are such as to require the controul which is said to be the consequence of these measures; under the facility offered by the modes of trade before spoken of and the credit which is said to be so beneficial; they have not only involved themselves in debt, but have contracted habits which with the power of gratification must always keep them so. We did hope that the administration of justice would have corrected the evil, but we now find that it cannot be corrected but by entire changes; it is founded in the policy of the merchant himself and this circumstance is enough to present to the minds of the committee a long train of dependent mischiefs; it is a fact supported by the best evidence, that our merchants who get their goods from the manufacturer pays as much for them as the shopkeeper who buys at Baltimore or Philadelphia, this is one of the consequences of the want of credit which always will follow a reliance on collection from farmers, and there can be no doubt that the merchant is indemnified for his disgrace, as well as his advance. The result of the whole train of indulgence is, that our goods are bought at an advance from a half to one fourth of what they could be afforded for in cash sales; nor does the mischief stop here, it brings a subjection which materially affects the sale of our produce. I do believe myself, that the war with Great-Britain did not bring half the mischief on us that their credit has, and I very much suspect a credit for consumption will always be found equally mischievous; it by no means resembles money loans as is insinuated by the gentleman from South Carolina, by freeing a man's own resources for any other use; it is certain that there is no other safe regulation of a farmer's expences than his income, and experience every day proves that when so regulated they always fall short of the income and that when they depend on credit they always exceed it, and thereby subject future revenue; lessening the importation of foreign manufactures will increase our household fabricks which experience has proved to be highly profitable as the labor is done by a part of the community of little power in any other application. Regular efforts in this way have been in my country certainly productive of independence.

It is acknowledged that we may derive great advantages from France in our commerce but it is said they should be secured by treaty, and we should not pay beforehand for them. If advantages are to be drawn by treaty from foreign nations, to enable the executive to procure them we must advance the impost beyond the revenue standard or they will have nothing to give in exchange; will gentlemen agree to involve France in this measure indiscriminately when we have already a commercial treaty with her, which was concomitant with that treaty which gave us independence; will they under such proofs of friendliness and while they are laboring under a revolution that must strengthen our connection, shew distrust of their justice when the distinction now proposed may give them a knowledge of those advantages they may derive from our trade, and thereby make them more eager for a permanent contract; it will be always in our power when we find ourselves deceived, to restore the equality with Great-Britain. We are asked what will become of our revenue under such an establishment? the answer is obvious from my former observations, if the consumption is reduced only by means of revenue, the revenue will encrease; if it is lessened by competition it will not be diminished, for the present rates will continue on all foreign goods, and we shall be better able to pay from the improvement of our foreign markets; but if there should be a diminution without lessening the power of the people to pay, what mischief will there be—every body understands that the people pay the revenue altho' it is collected by custom-house officers, and there is reason to believe, that the expence of collection is greater in that way than any other, as there is not only the apparent expence but a secret compensation to the merchants for advancing it.

But we are told, that we are including countries, in the general description, which are our best customers—Spain, Portugal, the Hanse towns and Denmark. It will be found, that they are little within the reach of the propositions, not being carriers, and very little manufacturers of the articles to be taxed. It will be in the power of the Legislature to save them, in filling up the blanks, but this is not intended to shut out any nation, which chuses to trade with us on liberal terms, and if we are satisfied with our footing in their trade, there is no doubt, but we can secure it by treaty; they will not complain of our taking away benefits, which they may resume at any time. We are told that this business is merely commercial, and that we should not think of our political relations to Great Britain; but in my opinion, most of our grievances have commercial objects, and therefore are to be remedied by commercial resistance; if you take away what is contended for, contest must end. The Indian war and the Algerine attack, have both commercial views, or Great-Britain must stand without excuse, for instigating the most horrid cruelties. I consider, however, the propositions before you, as the strongest weapon America possesses, and the most likely to restore her to all her rights political and commercial, and I trust I have shewn, that the means will have a beneficial effect, if they should fail as a remedy with respect to Great-Britain.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

MR. BROWN,

Nothing can be more displeasing to a lover of truth, than the pains which are taken to impress the American public with false ideas of the present situation of France. Of this, the representation of French affairs, said to have been brought by Captain Culver, commander of the advice boat lately arrived from Havre-de-Grace, is an example.

The account really brought by Capt. Culver, presents a scene dishonorable to human nature.

He states, that from the vigilant severity of government, a spirit of mutual distrust is predominant among the citizens of Paris. That every man is afraid of his neighbor. That executions are so frequent as to have ceased to excite curiosity. Not a day passing without some victims of the guillotine more or fewer. That the place where it stands is almost continually wet with human gore. *That the head of a man seems to be of little more value than that of a chicken.* And as a proof of the slightness of the causes which involve the sacrifice of life, he mentions the instance of a woman, who, having on her finger a ring with a *fleur de lis*, was asked why she continued to wear it, to which replying that she had worn it for twenty years, and in better times than the present—she the day following suffered death by the guillotine.

In relation to the death of the Queen, to which he was a witness, he mentions, that as she went along to the place of execution, she was reviled and abused (chiefly by women of the worst appearance) in the most obscene and shocking manner—all which she bore with composure and dignity; which she continued to exhibit to the last fatal moment.

To crown the detail of attrocities, Captain Culver adds, that every method is taken to debauch and debase the mind of the young dauphin, a child of seven or eight years old, and that among the expedients for that purpose, he is kept in a state of almost constant intoxication.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Foreign Intelligence.

STRASBOURG, Nov. 6.

The National Commissioners, it is said, have discovered a depot of 14 millions of livres in specie, made for the purpose of corrupting Strasbourg, and the department of the Lower Rhine.

Several domiciliary visits were made this evening, which have produced a great number of arrests. The revolutionary army parade the street night and day.

Saint Just is making use of every endeavor to put the army that covers this fortress on the most respectable footing. His repeated representations to the committee of public safety, have procured a large supply of heavy cannon, with a reinforcement of 3000 men belonging to the artillery.

Lacoste, the other National Commissioner, is in this city, where he has adopted every measure necessary to induce the inhabitants to make a vigorous defence. Yesterday he visited the Popular Society of Strasbourg, in which he stated the means he had used to supply the army with those necessaries which they had lost at Weissembourg.

As a measure of general safety, 80 priests, and several other suspected persons, have been sent from Strasbourg to Besancon. Near 100 women have also been sent away, because, it is supposed, that the Combined Armies mean to attempt the blockade of Strasbourg.

LONDON, November 13.

The veteran Luckner, after his dismission from the army, wished to end his life in retirement; but to this there exists an obstacle of which he had no conception. The possession of wealth is an unpardonable crime with the Sans Culottes; and as he has grown rich by the profits of a contract he long held, for supplying the French army with horses, this brave officer, who not long ago was acquitted of all malversation, and permitted to retire where he thought fit, is now in confinement. As he has a large estate in Germany, it seems a want of foresight that he did not retire thither.

All the British merchants at Bourdeaux have been arrested; each is confined to a separate room, with liberry to walk in the day time in a large garden, set apart for the purpose. Seals have been placed on their papers.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 12.

By a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated the 28th of October, it appears, that on the 26th of that month, the right wing of the enemy was completely routed, with the loss of fourteen cannon, a great quantity of military stores, two howitzers, all the camp equipage, and an important position at Wanzenau, of which General Wurmser immediately took possession: That the Austrians were attacked on every side on the 27th, but that the enemy was compelled to retreat; and that the loss of the latter on the two days was computed at 3000 killed wounded and taken.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

October 23.

Thibault—"I have been informed some municipalities or revolutionary committees have seized, burnt or torn books which contained traces of feudality: the Convention ought to explain itself in this respect, since they decreed the confiscation of houses in which feudal symbols should be found. We ought to know, for example, whether the eight volumes of the history of France, by Velly, which contain prints of several kings, should be suppressed. I move that you will pass a law on this subject."

Merlin—"The decree which confiscates houses in which symbols and feudality are found, speaks only of such as are attached to the edifices, as arms over the portal, &c. I call for the order of the day simply."

Others were for grounding the passing to the order of the day, upon the principle that the Convention had not included in their decree either libraries or engravings. Adopted.

A citizen from the Popular Society of Moulines, informed the Convention, that the bishop of that place officiated with a pike and red bonnet, instead of a cross and mitre.

The orator in concluding, deposited on the altar of the country, a golden cross, set with precious stones, and several marks of silver, taken from the statues of the Saints.

Barrere proposed the establishment of a commission wholly to be employed respecting provisions, to be composed of 3 honest patriotic and enlightened men, acquainted with commerce, the administration of the departments, and the laws of foreign countries respecting trade and navigation—Decreed.

October 24.

The Minister of the Interior, denounced several persons, who endeavored to make a difference between assignats and specie—depreciating the former, in order to encrease the value of the latter. The denunciation was ordered to be sent to the committee of general safety.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 25.

Last night, about half after 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building in Second-street, near the New-Market—Two framed houses were consumed—and a brick building on the south-west corner of Pine and Second-street, very much injured. An high wind prevailing at the moment, the scene was truly alarming—but providentially, thro' the spirited exertions of the citizens and fire-men, the progress of the flames was unexpectedly arrested.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated November 5, 1793.

"Insurance upon American property at present, cannor be done under 8 or 10 per cent. the French now take all neutral ships bound to or from an enemy's port, and the Algerines have declared war against every power that are not at war with France, which is the reason that the French are taking all neutrals—it is reported that several American ships have since been taken by the Algerines—8 or 10 per cent. may appear to you very high for insurance, but it cannot be done for less. A partner in the house of —— informed me this day at Lloyd's, that he saw 10 per cent. given—English ships can be done at 7 1-2 per cent. You know the insurance therefore make the best of what you have."

The following extracts of letters received from Mr. PINCKNEY, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of London, were communicated by message from the President to Congress, on Wednesday last.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney, to the Secretary of State, dated London, 12th August,* 1793.

"I continue to receive assurances from him† of the desire of this government so to conduct the measures they think themselves justified in pursuing towards the neutral powers, as to render them as little detrimental to our commerce as the state of warfare existing in Europe will admit; and, on complaint of some irregularities committed by British privateers, he requested me to select some instances where the evidence is clear, in order for criminal prosecutions to be instituted against the offenders, in which he promised the fullest support of the law-officers of the crown—and I am now endeavouring to fix upon some strong cases, where our evidence may be sufficient to ensure conviction. I believe it to be the desire, both of the government and of the people in general here, to be upon good terms with us; but the line of conduct pursued to the neutral powers, in which I do not perceive any symptoms of relaxation, cannot but create dissatisfaction. From the department of State I generally obtain explicit answers on such subjects as they are competent to decide; but where references are made thence to other departments, which is very frequently the case, the delays are very great, especially in the business with the admiralty"

Truly extracted from the original, 22d January, 1794.

GO. TAYLOR, *Chief Clerk in the Department of State.*

* Probably a mistake.
† Minister for Foreign Affairs.

September 3d, 1793.

ORDERED,

That freight and reasonable expences shall be allowed to all masters of neutral carrier ships, and be a charge upon the cargoes whether condemned, or restored or ordered for further proof of neutral property—provided always, that no mala fides, or prevarication shall appear, or be justly presumed, or suspected on the part of any neutral master, and that such neutral master shall make oath that such freights are not already paid for, or engaged for to be paid, by the owners of the said cargoes, in view of every event of capture or otherwise. Demurrage shall be allowed and considered as reasonable expense, only in cases where the ship shall be pronounced to have been unjustly seized and brought in for adjudication or bulk broken, and his majesty's instructions disobeyed, or where there has been actual and wilful damage done, and misusage of persons or property by the captor, or when the time of detention for the purpose of unlivery of the cargo, or repairing such damage, shall exceed the time specified in the charter party, or when the neutral master shall not refuse or neglect to take away his ship upon bail offered to be given by the captors for freight, and reasonable expenses.—That where the value of corn and naval stores sold to his majesty shall be decreed to be paid to any neutral claimant, the owner, in cases where such corn, provision, and other naval stores, by any treaty or particular stipulation shall be held to be not contrabaud, and so not confiscable, the captor who shall have brought in such privileged ships and cargoes, in consequence of his majest's orders and instructions, and who shall have given bail to be answerable upon unlivery of the same, for freight and reasonable expenses, in case that any shall be allowed, shall be discharged from his bail, but that the freight and such reasonable expenses shall be decreed to be added to the price of the cargo, and to be paid for by his majesty to the neutral owner in cases of restitution, and in cases of condemnation, shall be added in like manner, to the price of the cargo, and paid to the captor by his majesty.

Freights, and reasonable expenses, where captors and claimants cannot agree, shall be referred to be settled by the deputy register, and merchants appointed by the court; the report nevertheless shall be subject to revival by order of the court, upon objection made by either party.

A true copy of the original, January 22, 1794.

GO. TAYLOR, *Chief Clerk in the Department of State.*

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated London, November 11, 1793.

"Tuscany has been obliged to abandon its neutrality. Genoa has been forcibly urged into the same measures by the commanders of combined Spanish and British fleets, who entered their port, and seized a French frigate, and some armed vessels lying there. A minister from that Republic was received at the last levee.

"A proclamation is issued, directing our vessels from Pennsylvania, Jersey, and Delaware, to perform a quarantine of fourteen days."

Truly extracted from the original, 22d of January, 1794.

GO. TAYLOR, *Chief Clerk in the Department of State.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Master Warden of the Port, has represented to me, that the information which he has received through various channels, affords great reason to apprehend that a pestilential fever rages in several of the West-India islands, with which we maintain a considerable intercourse. It becomes necessary therefore to remind you, that the temporary powers vested in the Governor, by the act of the fifth day of September last, for the purpose of guarding against the introduction of malignant disorders, have expired; and that the precautions authorised by the preceding act (as you will more particularly perceive from the report of the health officer, which accompanies this message) are incompetent to the object.

I take the present opportunity likewise to inform you, that unless some Legislative provision is made, the Fort at Mud-Island cannot be maintained many days longer; though as the navigation of the river is free from the interruption usual at this season, the establishment is now as necessary as at any former period.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philad. 24th Jan. 1794.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Bache's paper has a paragraph, which, says the friends of *good* government, disapprove the publications respecting the war. Many of them do. An itch to meddle in European wars, is not patriotic. To make a flourish of zeal, in the cause of either, shews as little true dignity, as prudence. It neither becomes a nation professing to be neutral, nor one that scorns to deal out blows that it would not have returned. America, stands too high in the world's esteem, to be shewn as the bully or toad-eater of any power under heaven. Self respect will prevent insults on some, or a servile dependence on any of them. Therefore, the paragraph writer, may chjoy the support of the Georgia celebration, as much as he may chuse. It was not by such proceedings that we escaped war. There is a sneer at at the word *good* government—good government is *not* ruling by a club—it is *not* by incendiaries—fitting out armed vessels while the government remains at peace. It is NOT a good government, if it has not strength and firmness enough to restrain such a faction from kindling a war.

Is there one man of our Jacobins who tells you that all goes wrong in America and all goesright in France—is there one of them that would not shake in his shoes if he had to change his residence from this oppressed to that free happy conntry?

It is very much doubted, whether a certain eminent French Jacobin, who has figured away for some time past, will go home and expose his own neck to the danger of his own principles. It will be safer here, where the theory is admired—There it is reduced to practice.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	18/2 to 18/3
3 ditto,	10/2
Deferred,	11/2
U. S. Bank,	13 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennsylvania do.	7 ditto ditto.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

After reading and referring sundry petitions, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, and proceeded in the further discussion of Mr. Madison's resolutions respecting the commerce of the United States.

Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. S. Smith spoke in opposition; and Mr. Clark and Mr. Findley in support of the principle entertained in the last Resolution.

The debate continued till 3 o'clock, when progress was reported——and the house adjourned.

FRANCE.

MUNICIPALITY OF PARIS.

OCTOBER 19.

Laurens Joseph Andrew Dunand, Priest, Deputy from the Department of Mayonne, deposits on the altars of Philosophy and Equality, his quality of Priest; persuaded, that the God Nature and Liberty communicates with his children without an intermediary. "May the religion of slaves," said he, "be soon appreciated to its true value by all the Sans Culottes. As to me, I see in the Roman and Constitutional Church, nothing else but a King, Nobility, Slaves.

I will have nothing left that belongs to that church, not even my name given me at my baptism, by which it was endeavored to make either a fool or a rogue of me. My name shall in future be Tell Dunand."

The Council, applauding the principles laid down by Tell Dunand, decrees, "That his letter of priesthood shall be burned by two children; which was executed immediately; and that the letters of Dunand, containing his religious principles shall be printed and posted up in the streets."

SHIP NEWS.

Arrivals at Philadelphia.

Ship Liberty,	Miller,	Marcus-Hook, [returned
Peggy,	Elliot,	Chester, do.
Brig Fair Hebe,	Brown	Cadiz
Kitty,	Lumbard,	Havre-de-Grace
Dolphin,	Nichols,	Savannah
Sloop Brilliant,	Trembles,	Port a Paix

*** *"Justice" is exceptionally severe—The strictures on certain gubernatorial appointments, are obscure, and the incidents uninteresting.*

Sixty Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from on board the Brig Polly, laying at Marcus-Hook Piers, on Sunday the 19th inst. an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN COLLINGS; 14 years of age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, a little pitted with the small-pox, had on when he went away, a red round-about jacket, blue trowsers, a round fur hat, black handkerchief, new shoes with square plated buckles. Whoever apprehends the said Lad, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Captain WILLIAM PAUL,
Northern Liberties.

N. B. All Masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off, or any person harboring said boy, as they may expect to be dealt with according to law.

Jan. 25. 4t

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from his Master's Service, a negro man, named JERRY; a good figure, black complexion, and by profession a Cook. Had on when he went away, a sailor's blue jacket and trowsers. Whoever will apprehend said negro, and give information to the Printer of this Paper, shall receive Four Dollars Reward; And all Masters of Vessels and others, are cautioned not to employ him in their service.

Jan. 25. 4t

WAR ATLAS.

This Day is Published,
(Price a dollar and a half)
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-street,*

A Collection of Maps,

Including the whole of the various Seats of the present War in Europe, viz.

1. MAP of the United Provinces of Holland, Friesland, Groniengen, Overyssel, Gelders, Utrecht, and Zealand.
2. Map of the French, Dutch, and Austrian Netherlands.
3. Map of France divided into circles and departments.
4. Map of Spain and Portugal.
5. Map of Germany and Switzerland,

N. B. Any of the above Maps may be had separate.

Said Carey has lately published

Account of Algiers—with a Map—1/10½.
Account of the Malignant Fever, 4th edition—3/9—Dr. Nassy's Treatise on do.—1/10½.

Jan. 25. 4t.22w.

☞ Complaints having been made that the Southern subscribers for this Gazette do not receive it, till the intelligence has been anticipated by papers previously received by other persons; they are informed that the regulations at the Post-Office in this city require that Printers should deposit their papers there, the day preceding the departure of the mail; this circumstance gives opportunity to forward by *Franking*, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings' papers, and the papers of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, on post days.

Persons at a distance who wish to receive this Gazette, are informed that the terms of subscription cannot be dispensed with.—One half of the subscription money, for the half-weekly paper lately printed and circulated by the Editor to all parts of the Union, is yet due, either from the subscribers, or collectors—and as the publication of a daily paper is attended with a heavy expense—however solicitous the Printer may be to disseminate intelligence, it will appear, that persisting in his former plan of sending his Gazette to every person who writes for it, without securing the subscriptions will prove ruinous in the extreme.

The Editor most earnestly requests those who are indebted for his late publication, to make immediate payment—particularly those who have received the arrearages from subscribers.—Some will recollect that repeated assurances on this point, have not been realized.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chesnut.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Jan. 16. dtf JOHN CORDON.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, South Second-street,

Seconddoor below the corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,

A large and general Assortment of

New Books and Stationary,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Dec. 23. mw&sf.tf

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,

3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Parry and Musgrave,

Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&stf

THE YOUNG LADIES'

Drawing Academy,

Under the Direction of

S. FOLWELL,

Will, in a few days, be resumed.

HE feels a gratitude to those parents and guardians of the young ladies, who have entrusted to him their tuition—and as most of them are to return, he will have an opportunity, by his endeavors for their further improvement, to acquit himself of a debt, which he esteems it an honor to have incurred.

One or two large Rooms,

In a central situation, suitable to accommodate his pupils, are wanted. Apply to him, at No. 2, Lætitia Court—where he will be thankful to receive commands for Miniature Painting or Hair Work, and all kind of Drawing on Ivory, Sattin or Paper.

January 13, 1794 diw

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.

January 13. 22w3w.

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

This day is published,

THE

United States Register,

For the Year 1794.

Printed by Stewart and Cochran, No. 34, South Second-street, and John M'Culloch, No. 1, North Third-street, and to be sold by them and the booksellers.

Jan. 18. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by

Thomas Dobson,

Price three eighths of a Dollar,

"An Enquiry into the principles and tendency of certain public measures."

January 16. dtw

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, } in Pennsylvania.
At Lancaster, }
At Reading, }

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt }
Two quarts of vinegar } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap }
One pound of candles }

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. And that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

ALL persons having any demand against the Estate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford township, in the State of Pennsylvania, deceased; are desired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforesaid,) Executors and Administrators of the above in order for settlement. And whoever is indebted to said Estate, &c. are requested to make payment to the aforesaid Administrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Frankford, Dec. 16. t&stf.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookseller, at the Stone House, in Second-street Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

BY WHICH

The Different Sciences and Arts,

are digested into the form of

Distinct Treaties or Systems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, History of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagascar, Magic, Magnetism, Malts, History of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Masonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous articles, illustrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. sawtlJ.

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, *Market street,*

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingsville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.